AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On page 5, after line 14, please insert the following paragraphs:

FIG. 7 is a side elevational view of a tissue ablation apparatus.

FIG. 8 is an end view of the apparatus of FIG. 7.

On page 14, please amend paragraph 0041, as follows:

Energy may then be delivered into the treatment region TR to heat, necrose, and/or otherwise treat tissue within the treatment region TR. For example, one or more electrodes (not shown) may be introduced into the treatment region TR, and electrical energy may be delivered from the electrode(s) to heat the tissue. Preferably, an array of needle electrodes 124 (~~not shown~~ shown in FIGS. 7 and 8) is inserted into the treatment region TR, as is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,868,740, the disclosure of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference. Alternatively, the device used to deliver the beads may include one or more electrodes, e.g., on an outer surface of the delivery device and/or deployable from the delivery device (not shown). Thus, electrical energy or other energy may be delivered to the treatment region TR using the same device that delivers the beads 42.

On page 14, after line 21, please insert the following paragraphs:

As shown in FIG. 7, the volumetric tissue ablation apparatus 110 includes a probe 112 electrically connected to a generator 114. The generator 114 is used to generate radio frequency current at specific energies, using the probe 112 as the active electrode and placing the tissue sample on a dispersive or ground plate. Thus, generator 114 includes at least an active terminal 116 and a return terminal 118, with a dispersive or ground plate 120 electrically connected by conductor 122 to

terminal 118. Probe 112 is comprised of a plurality of electrically conductive wires 124 which are bundled at a proximal end and connected to terminal 116 to conduct RF current therefrom. Wires 124 are threaded through an electrically insulated or non-conductive tube or catheter 126.

Wires 124 are preferably formed of spring wire or other material which will retain memory. As shown in FIG. 7, a 10-wire array 128 is formed with each wire 124 arching from catheter 126 in a general "U" shape with each wire substantially uniformly separated, as shown in FIG. 8. Thus, array 128 is formed of a plurality of wires 124 curving radially outwardly from the axis of distal end 126a of catheter 126. Wires 124 all extend a length such that a portion of each wire 124 is perpendicular to the axis of tube 126, and preferably continue curving rearwardly back upon themselves such that wire distal ends 124a are oriented generally parallel to the axis of the tube distal end 126a. As shown in FIG. 7, wire distal ends 124a generally lay within a plane orthogonal to the tube distal end 126a, and uniformly spaced-apart from one another. Because wires 124 are formed of spring steel, they may be drawn within catheter 126, for percutaneous insertion. Once distal end 126a of catheter 126 is in position, sliding wires 124 through catheter 126 will permit the memory of the wires to take the radially disposed shape of the array 128 shown in FIGS. 7 and 8.